## THE SUMMER GIRL'S OUTFIT.

Preparation of the Wealthy for a Near De-

RILE OF THE DRESSMAKER AND MODISTE.

Cowns for the Mountains and Seaside-European Tourists and Their Make-Up. Girdles and Necklaces.



HE preparations for the summer campaign go bravely on. Already many of the have flung open their doors, although the tide of fashion will not overflow until July or

The wealthy classes who own suburban or seaside homes are busily engaged preparations for a near departure. The parlors with the furniture swathed in snowy linen already look ghostlike and solicy, above stairs all is bustle and confusion; e's apartment resembles a gay flower and madame herself is the presiding d and the gowns that do not appear ugh to suit her exacting taste are enough to suit her exacting tasto but hed over to the maid, or, perhaps—but may be a breach of confidence—sold to dictothes dealer, the sum realized being t sufficient to buy a few pairs of gloves stunning pair of Russia leather ties.

out the room piled high upon chairs and are the gowns destined for the summer g most of them of such gossamer tex-s to resemble gaudy buttermes spangled ewels and drowned in an ocean of bil lace. The dressmaker and modiste' is supreme, and as one after another of orgeous creations is brought forth from ng French boxes one cannot forego exforgetting the substantiality of the bills. BATHING COSTUME.

In rather an obscure corner, as if ashamed mpete with the superb toilettes which fy the room, is a little affair which seems have strayed in somehow, so incongruous appears amidst such surroundings. There is a pair of unmistakable silken tights of the rich crimson; then a short accordeonated shirt of white serge which reaches thelow the knee; the waist is of white Jerby cloth made in blouse-fashion and cinct-red with a long crimson sash finished with yeavy tassels. Of course this is madame's



pathing suit, and when she dons it, and sets jauntily upon her shapely head a seaman's beretta of red silk you are in doubt as to whether you most admire or deprecate; for strict propriety it smacks too loudly of opera bouffe or of the variety stage.

Appropos of trailing petticeats, the dames of the haute volce are not wearing skirts that are not long enough to sweep up the refuse of the streets. At a recent Claremont tea where the flower of society was represented, the gowns either quite cleared the ground or they were en demi-train, which is an eminently proper en demi-train, which is an entire proper fashion for those who rarely go out except in a carriage. The wearers of gowns which act as scavengers are in danger of being confounded with Mr. Beattle's street-cleaning brigade, and they do their work in quite as slouchy and periunctory a style.

EUROPEAN TOURISTS.

The outgoing steamers are crowded, and a more uncomfortable looking lot of feminine tourists it would be difficult to find. The average traveler, particularly one who is undergoing her novitiate, girths herself up in a pair of French corsets and a tailor-made pair of French corsets and a tailor-made gown which is so tight that she can scarcely breathe then she buys a pair of new shoes and an impossible hat, which is continually blowing off and which does not afford the slightest protection to the eyes. Her mascu-line escort, on the contrary, duns a comfortable tweed suit, a soft wide-awake hat and the roomiest pair of shoes in his possession, his costume is eminently suited to the require-

ulster will be found an inestimable treasure to the feminine tourist; the dress is of small consequence, as the enveloping outer gar-

shortcomings.

A new shoe should never be worn, although it is a mistake to choose a shabby and ill-fit pair, as the feet are constantly en

evidence during an ocean voyage.

The hair is an everlasting worry, as salt seasir is death to the not naturally curly bang a fase one is quite pardonable on such occasions, as the dampness does not affect those made of naturally curly hair. Some of the bar-dressers have a vay of doing up the hair so that it remains presentable throughout the young. It is a great luxiny to dispense with voyage. It is a great luxury to dispense with combing and curling the hair en voyage, and many ladies invoke the services of a skilled totaleur before starting upon an ocean trip.

BEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN WEAR, For seaside and mountain wear nothing sur-passes the Tuxedo suit, which is of Jersey cloth in white blue or scarlet, with a woven

border of contrasting color.

The accessories of the toilet are worthy of consideration, as they add much to the style of a costume; girdles and belts are among the most expensive trifles and they may be had from one dollar up to fitty. Chaste and becoming belts are bands of thin celluloid either imitating ivory or tortoise shell; they are etched with fantastic Japanese figures, floral emblems or are studded with tiny clous of emblems, or are studded with tiny clous of

Circles and necklaces may be now obtained in sets, the low-throated dress necessitating either a dog-collar or ornamental necklace. The girdle consists of plates of responsec silver connected by fine silver chains, while on one side is a link chain from which depends an alms bag of suede bound and clasped with silver, the necklace is of similar design, while others intended to wear outside of a bodice descend almost to the breast and are often of blackened silver of Indian workmanship set with bosses of Siberian turquoise or moon-

The camail, although far from a graceful wrap, will outlast the summer. Many of them are so thickly studded with cabachous that as the wearer moves they clash together with a singular grating sound that is far from pleasant. For the watering places these garments

are made of eera or oream cloth, or of brilliant scarlet, with jeweled and embroidered vokes, and strewn with nail-heads either of jet or irridescent metal.

As the season advances lace ones will anpear, and it must be conceded that they are far handsomer than those of heavy material.

terial.

The illustrated model is of white camel's-hair with a yoke of white silk and an applique of gold and jewelled motifs upon the front and back.

COUNTESS ANNIE DE MONTAIGUE.

New Books Received. THE BRITTANIC ANSWERED and the South Vin-dicated. West, Johnston & Co. 50 cents.

This is an able defense of the South against This is an able defense of the South against the aspersion of the Encyclopædia Brittanic, and a criticism of that work by Mr. J. K. Oglesby. It consists of a series of articles originally published in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, all of which are truthfully and paugently written. They are just such articles as are needed to do away with the false impressions of the South so industriously attempted to be calculated by her foreign and domestic enemies. They are conclusive evidence of the necessity of a history of the South by Southern men instead of allowing that work to be done by villifiers and traducers of this section. ducers of this section.

THE EIGHT HOUR'S DAY. By Sidney Webb, Lt. D., and Harold Cox, B. A. A. Lovell & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Randolph & English, Richmond, Va. Price 50 cents. THE MAID OF HONOR, By Hon, Lewis Wing-D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THOURMALINS TIME CHEQUES. By F. Anstev. D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

THE RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S. By Marie Bernard. Worthington & Co., New York. La Griep and Its Treatment. By Cyrus Edson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by West, Johnston & Co., Richmond, Va. Magazines Received.

THE CENTURY. Volume XLL; new series vol. XIX., November, 1890, to April, 1891. THE FORCH for June, containing among other interesting papers, "Southern Financial Interests," by Mr. John L. Williams, of Rich-

nond, Va.
The North American Review for June has an able article on "Our War-Ships," by Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and a paper by Major-General John Gibbon, giving another view of Gettysburg. Mr. Andrew Carnegie also gives his views on money in this number

The Earth's Crust.

The crust of the earth bears about the same relation to the bulk that the tissue paper bears to the large orange that it envelopes. We have no positive knowledge as to the thickness of the crust, but an enterprise is now in progress near Wheeling, W. Va., that may materially aid in solving the problem. With the hope of finding either oil or natural gas, some Wheeling capitalists have bored down into the earth to a depth of 4,100 feet—more than three-fourths or a mile. This is within about seventy feet of the deepest boring ever made—one near Berlin, Germany, which has, a depth of 4,172 feet.

But the most remarkable thing about the deep hole near Wheeling is that it is dry and barren from surface to bottom. Therefore it has thus far failed to realize the expectations of the capitalists, but it is likely to become fa-The crust of the earth bears about the same

of the capitalists, but it is likely to become fa-mous as one of the modern wonders of the world. It is attracting the attention of scien-tific people both in this country and in Eu-rope, and the work of boring will probably be continued until water, oil, or some other im-pediment is encountered—possibly until the drill is melted in the seething caldron under

As remarked before, we know that the earth's crust is relatively very thin. Careful experiments made in artesian wells in Europe show that in the descent from the surface there is an average increase of temperature at the rate of one degree for every fifty-five feet until a depth of about two thousand feet is reached. This would show an increase of thirty-six degrees of temperature in the de-scent. Add this to the normal temperature at the surface, seventy-six degrees, and we have 112 degrees at 2,000 feet.

But on going further down, to the depth of the deepest wells, the increase is greater, averaging about one degree in 40 feet. This would make the temperature 163 degrees at 4,000 feet below the surface. In view of the constant rates of increase in heat as further progress is made we may assume that at the distance of a mile below the surface the temperature is not less than the boiling point of perature is not less than the boiling point of ater-212 degrees.

There is now a well in Pesth 3,100 feet There is now a well in Pesth 3,100 feet deep, which throws up a column of water thirty-feet above the surface, and the temperature of the water is 175 degrees. There is hardly a doubt, therefore, that at the depth of two miles it is hot enough to fuse iron—that everything there is in a liquid and gaseous state. It is now hoped that the boring at Wheeling may reach a depth that will practically set at rest the question of the thickness of the earth's crust, as well as show us the complete stratographical formation of it.

But we need not worry because the tissue paper around the mundane orange is so thin,

paper around the mundane orange is so thin, There is no danger that we shall break through. The ernst is constantly getting thicker, as the inside fires burn lower, and the time will come—a hundred million years from now, perhaps—when the crust will reach clear to the core, when the fires will have burnt out, and when our planet will wander around the sun, as it now does, but as dead as our own ghostly moon.

Leopards as Pets.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the famous English

leopard cubs as pets: Although the cubs of leopards are charming playthings and exhibit much intelligence and apparent affection it is a great mistake to adopt such companions, for their hereditary instincts are certain to become developed in nul-grown life and lead to grave disaster. common domestic cat is somewhat uncertain with her claws, and most people must have observed that the scats and backs of leather chairs are well marked by the sharp talons which cannot refrain from exercising their

was considered tame. This beast broke its chain, and instead of enjoying its liberty in a peaceful manner, it at once fastened upon the neck of a much-prized cow, and would have killed the animal had it not been itself beaten to death with clubs.

ments of travel, while she in a toilet which would be quite proper on the street is about as miserable an object as could well be imagined.

A long, double-breasted, loose fitting cloth species, the hunting leopard, felis jubata. I have never met a person that had shot one of these animals in a wild state, and such an ani-

these animals in a wild state, and such an animal is rarely met with in the jungle.

The hunting leopard is totally different in shape from all other leopards. Instead of being low and long, with short but massive legs, it stands extremely high, the neck is long, the head small, the eyes large and pierc-ing the legs long and the body light. It is generally admitted that the hunting leopard is the fastest animal in the world, as it can overtale upon open ground the well-known black buck which surpasses in speed the fast-

and in the summer, too, have a great deal to do with this case, for the garden we allude to is the face of the old and the young and the flowers are those of health and, consequently, happiness. We have, after months of labor and study, manufactured a pure, unadulterated beer which we call the Export Brewage. In placing it upon the market we ask the public to rely on our assurance that it is made only of hops and malt and that there is no coloring matter contained in it. Every bottle is guaranteed. Every bottle has on it the date of brewage and of bottling and it is bottled only by the Baltimore Brewing Company. Its foam is rich and creamy: it is ripe, pure, wholesome and good to drink, and on the faces of matrons and madiens, young masters and old men the roses are brilliantly painted by this exhilarating and healthful beverage.
"There's life and health in every drop,

Thanksgiving to the hop!" For sale by R. L. Christian & Co., 814 east Main street.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND

POTOMAC RAHLBOAD COMPANY,

KICHMOND, VA., June 5, 1891.

Commencing Monday, June 8th instant, a
through buffet parior car between Richmond
and New York will be run daily, except Sunday, leaving Richmond 11:50 A. M., arriving at
New York 10:30 P. M., and leaving New York
11 A. M., arriving at Richmond 9:30 P. M.

C. A. Taylor, Traffic Manager.

HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG. AND CAROLINE SUN-CURED ARE PURE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS, TRY

OUR LITERARY BUDGET.

How a Modern Literary Review is Edited and Managed.

THE EVILS OF PREVAILING METHODS.

An Interesting Comment on a Recent Conversation With the Editor of the Forum-Items.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, of Cambridge, on the eve of his return to England, is reported as having said, in a farewell address before Boston's Monday Literary Club, that "there came more of hindrance to a pure literature, in its highest sense, out of the current journalism of our time than from any other discoverable cause." Those who are not accustomed to scan closely the drift of current literature and journalism may regard this as a very extrava gant statement. It has, however, received curious confirmation in what may be called an interview-it is called "the publication of some notes of a very recent conversation" with Lorretus S. Metcalf, Mr. Metcalf, as is generally known, recently retired from the editorship of The Forum magazine, and his retirement has been made the occasion of a detailed description of himself and of his methods in The Review of Reviews. Being a veteran editor of the periodical press, and an editor, whose shifty contributed greatly to editor whose ability contributed greatly to the success both of The North American Review and of The Forum, Mr. Metcalf speaks with authority.

with authority.

Of his course while editor of The North American Review Mr. Metcalf says:

"I knew there was a certain preference (on the part of the late Allen Thorndyke Rice) for articles which tended to be sensational, and I allowed myself to be considerably influenced by Mr. Rice's undoubted belief in the practical business advantages of such contributions."

Coming to his course while editor of The Forum, Mr. Metcalf speaks very frankly of his struggle to strike a happy mean between his ideal of what a high-class literary review should be and his practical conception of what such a periodical must be, if made to sell. He says.

what such a periodical make to, it makes sell. He says:

"I have never made a number of The Forum as good, or anywhere near as good, as I could have made it, or as I wanted to make it. I have gone upon the plan of publishing three or four articles in a given number which I regarded as finished and important essays, and as real contributions to the thought and literature of the time. These might be articles by creat thinkers or specialists upon the cles by great thinkers or specialists upon the educational, theological, economic, scientific or social problems of the day. Then I have felt it expedient to fill up the number with articles of more practical, commonplace sort, which would appeal to the ordinary reader, newspaper discussion and make the

cause newspaper discussion and make the magazine sell."

After noting that the overwhelming majority of articles which appeared in The Forum during his editorship were solicited articles—out of from two thousand to three thousand volunteer articles received in a year Mr. Metcalf accepted "perhaps twelve"—he explains on what principles editors do their soliciting:

"We decide on the subjects which we believe ought to be treated, and then we endeavor to select the best men in the whole world to write us the articles upon those subjects. "It is by no means the men whose articles are the most valuable who receive the most money, and my ideal magazine would be no more expensively produce—than the numbers of The Forum which have ordinarily appeared. But what would meet my ideal would be in danger of falling flat and dead upon the market. The men whose work commands a high price are often men of affairs, eminent politicians or distinguished lawyers. They are men whose time is occupied, or men who have no particular literary ambition, and whose time is valuable in their regular pursuits, so that it is necessary to pay a large fee suits, so that it is necessary to pay a large fee in order to induce them to sit down and write the article desired." whose time is valuable in their regular pur-

In this frank expose of the mechanism of editing a literary review, Mr. Metcalf places before us, in undisquised boldness the controlling principle of it all—the principle of editing it forms of the controlling principle. iting it down so as to catch the masses is the principle which has been applied with such eminent commercial success to modern journalism. Print anything, interview any-body, so long as it will interest the public and sell papers. Now, while this principle has not been applied to anything like the same extent to periodical journalism—tho he would be a rash prophet who should venture a prediction of what the future may store for us—the controlling principle here, as in daily journalism, is to interest the public in daily journalism, is to interest the public and to sell the periodicals. This is the reason why literary men have to contend at a disadvantage in their own field with politicians and lawyers—Mr. Metcalf did not mention clergymen and doctors, so we must suppose that they are included in the same unfortunate class with the literary. men proper. The people know who these lawyers and politicians are; they have been

men proper. The people know who these lawyers and positicians are; they have been talked about in the newspapers, they are notorious, and the people will read what they write often simply and only because their names are attached to the articles. From John L. Sullivan, one might almost say, to Ward McAllister, the right of royal welcome to the pages of a periodical is conditioned upon a genius of making one's self sufficiently talked about to excite the curiosity of the people as to what one may say, regardless of the subject or of how one say it.

Admirers of 'padded Sunday newspapers sometimes extol them.by calling them 'magazines in miniature.' The phrase is not inapt, although in compliment is hardly so high as it is in good faith indeed to be; for the magazine and the padded Sunday newspapers are edited on the same lines, and appeal largely to the same perverted reading tastes. Both have many redeeming features, but in the review as truly as in the Sunday newspaper the supposed literary purpose suffers a more than partial eclipse. The taste for the sensational class of reading grows by what it feeds on. The increased demand for it in the newspaper causes the literary review to be edited down to meet the taste of the newspaper reader, instead of causing the newspaper to be edited up to meet the reader of reviews. Conscientions editors, such as Mr. Metcalf, editors who cherish ideals of what a literary review should be and might be, deplore all this because of its demoralizing effect upon literature; but like Mr. Metcalf, they frankly acknowledge the fact.—New York Independent. acknowledge the fact .- New York Independ

## Newspaper Scholarships.

Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, offers to found two scholarships in Harvard College, each to entitle the graduate Globe, offers to found two scholarships in Harvard College, each to entitle the graduate to whom it is awarded a year's tuition and training on the Globe and \$500 to pay his expenses. The idea is a novel one in some respects, it does not contemplate a department of journalism but seeks to equip young men for newspaper work and then give them opportunity to show the stuff of which they are made. The equipment may include some special courses of study, selected with special reference to the end in view, although it is doubtful if any change in the regular curriculum would be of advantage, except, possibly, increased attention to American history. It has been said that no knowledge comes amiss to a newspaper man; that the more information he has about everything the better it is for him. This is undoubtedly true of the reporter as well as of the writer of "leaders." There must be practical training and natural adaptation to the work. The year of service in the Globe office will probably astonish Colonel Taylor's proteges by showing them how many things they did not learn in college. If they are born for their chosen work, however, they will pass through the ordeal cheerfully and come out of it on the high road to success. The tuition in the Globe office will probably consist of knock-about newspaper work of all kinds. The aspirants for journalistic honors will have to encounter all sorts of people, cultivate the habit of hustling, adapt themselves to varying emergencies, learn to think quickly, write concisely and submit without wincing to the decrees of the relentless individual who wields the blue pencil. It may be said also that unless they are utter failures they will richly earn the \$500 given them for expenses, which less they are utter failures they will richly earn the \$500 given them for expenses, which sum is something less than \$10 a week. The result of Colonel Taylor's experiment, if it is put into execution, will be watched with in-terest.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

M'lle M. J. Prandi, of Washington, D. C., will be in Richmond in a few days with a fresh stock of fine French hair goods, and also new importations in hair ornaments.

ALEXANDER'S MISSING BULL. It is Supposed to be Hidden in Some New Yorker's Library.

A gentleman in Washington, who is making comprehensive collection of Columbiana for the Exposition of 1893, is anxious to procure a

the Exposition of 1893, is anxious to procure a copy of the "Original Pamphlet," issued in 1493, containing the Bull of Pope Alexander VI. dividing the New World between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. At that time, as in preceding centuries, the Roman Pontificalimed ownership of and jurisdiction over the isles of the sea.

The Washington collector states in Kate Field's journal that there are only two copies of the desired pamphlet in existence—one in the Royal Library at Munich, the other probably in some private library of the Vatican lacks this, one of the most important official documents issued since the Christian erabegan. There are only two copies in existence so far as I can ascertain. One is in the Royal Library at Munich. The other was sold at auction by Puttick & Singpson in London in 1854, and was purchased by Obadiah Rich, the famous bibliophilist, for a private library in New York. He declined to give the name of his client, and the precious document has passed into oblivion."

name of his client, and the precious document has passed into oblivion."

The Washingtonian is not as well informed as he might be. In the first place, the document sought is not a pamphlet at all in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but a single large leaf inserted in a folio volume. In the next place, if there is a copy of it in the Munich library it must have been recently discovered, for the one purchased by Mr. Rich in 1854 was the only one then known to be in existence. It had been offered with be in existence. It had been offered with other treasures of its kind to Mr. Lenox by Mr. Henry Stevens, but Mr. Lexox did not purchase it and it went to Mr. Rich for four

purchase it and it went to Mr. Rich for four pounds and eight shillings.

The Munich library possesses a rare block leaf (wood engraving) issued some six or seven years after the Bull, and illustrating the manners and customs of the Indians whom Columbus found. Possibly this engraving has been confused with this Bull of Alexander VI. in the mind of the Washingtonian.

The librarians of the Lenox and Astor fibraries and many other bibliophiles whom I consulted would like very much to know where that rare Bull is now reposing. It is searcely credible that the owner can be igno-

scarcely credible that the owner can be ignorant of its existence and its value. Possibly this notice in the Telegram may help to rescue it from oblivion and bring it into the light four centuries after its birth in the printice process.

Dramatic Interview with Colorow.

"I have a vivid remembrance of the old Ute chief, Colorow, whose connection with the chief, Colorow, whose connection with the Meeker massacre somehow failed to bring his neck inside the halter," said a Pittsburg woman to a Dispatch reporter. "A party of us had gone up in the Pinies, not far from Glenwood Springs, the two men to hunt and fish and three of us women to cook the game and enjoy, the clerious climate, and enjoy the glorious climate and ery. The second morning out I was scenery. The second morning out I was alone in the tent preparing breakfast, the others having gone down the creek a piece to get some trout, if possible. Suddenly a shadow fell across the entrance of the tent and looking up I sawa dirty and di-sheveled Indian looking at me. My blood did not run cold, but I confess I let apot of coffee fall. The Indian did not advance, but said fail. The Indian did not advance, but said 'How?' I knew enough to answer 'How?' Still standing on the threshold the Indian said that he was 'heap good Indian' and wanted some sugar. I considered it best to give him some. Then he repeated he was a heap good Indian and wanted some tobacco. I didn't know where the tobacco was, and I said so. This displeased my disagreeable visitor, and in broken English he plainly insinuated that I told an untruth—in fact, he wound up by saying flatly: 'You lie.' As he said this—and I was getting very nervous by this time—a welcome voice rang out: 'You d—d old scoundrel, what are you up to?' and our guide, a veteran mountaineer and a crack scoundrel, what are you up to?" and our guide, a veteran mountaineer and a crack shot, came between me and Mr. Colorow, for it was the old chief himself. Colorow shuffled off backward, spreading his hands and muttering: "Heap good Indian; heap good shot!" as he retired. Our guide did not mince matters with Colorow, whom he told 'to git and git mighty sudden," or he'd put a bullet where it would interfere with his rascally heart. When Colorow had disappeared I think I fainted, but I guess I was lucky to I think I fainted, but I guess I was lucky to escape as easily as I did, for Colorow has a fine reputation as a murderer at retail or wholesale."

A Girl of Resources.

Annie Jenner, a pretty seventeen-year-old girl of New Orleans, has solved the problem of existence for herself in a very comfortable way, and her success is full of suggestions to other women who are asking themselves the harrowing question, "What shall I do to make a living?"

Annie and two others, a crippled girl of fifteen and a boy of twelve, were left orphans fifteen and a boy of twelve, were left orphans a few months ago with nothing but a little cottage near a great railroad station that they could call their own. Annie was deeply anxious to keep the children together, and it was while pondering the problem the suggestion came. The crippled sister, whose fingers were very skillful, whose taste was good, was set at work with old flower baskets or fruit baskets ornamenting them with pretty knots of ribbon or brightening them up with cheap dyes. Annie filled the baskets with the daintiest and most attractive of lunches laid in the folds of a Japenese napkin and with a tidy bounuet of flowers in the corner; and the little brother sold them down corner: and the little brother sold them down at the depot, baskets and all, to the tired and hungry people on the through trains. What a revelation those lunches were to the traveling public, who had been accustomed to the rough and unsightly fare of railroad eating-Why, it was appetizing to look at

The baskets sold so rapidly that Willie could not carry down enough to supply the demand. First he had an extra boy to help him, then two boys, and now he drives a pony and a pretty little road wagon and visits sev-eral of the depots. Annie has help in her kitchen, and her sister has help about orna-menting the baskets and the business is grow-ing so rapidly that they will soon have to move into larger quarters and have more help.—

A Pretty Ornament.

Where a mirror has a corniced top and is ong and narrow it calls for some betweenthe windows or side-wall space. In case of the latter placement an artistic effect can be the latter placement an artistic effect can be made with some simple drapery and the grouping of a palm or Japanese far with grasses or feathers; a Ning-po or Turkish heart or lobe-shaped fan; a set of shelves or a picture—where there was extended wall space, and the necessity to adjust some old-fashioned belongings. The drapery behind the mirror is of cream tint, with an eastern effect of gold and blue and dark red in the figures and threading. This tones well with the low tan of the wall-paper and the gold of the mirror-frame. The lattice-work across the top is home carpentry and extends only between the casement of the windows and matches them in oak tint. The sun-flower resette in the looping has a dark brown centre with petals of

deep yellow.

A Leeds flower-jar in dark blue, or red, or rich A Leeds flower-jar in dark blue, or red, or rich yellow, with a shining green palm, would be even more graceful than the effect of peacock feathers in the tall green-and-gold stand. The terra cotta statuette, or the low bowl of flowers or ferns on the marble or oak rest below, the fluffy black fox or white fur rug in front, will complete this side study of a stretch of wall space very satisfactorily. Hang a mirror such as this, if possible, where the light comes from behind and falls on the room or the persons in front instead of on the face of the mirror itself.—Homemaker.

On a Fair Spring Day. Out in the fields when the wind is still.

And the rillets are singing their sleepy song, Where shadows and flickering sunbeams throng, And haply a cricket is quavering shrill—Listen!—while pauses the pewit's note—And faint as the flutter when rose leaves fall To the flowers the sprites 'o the springtime call

call In sighs that seem blown from a silver throat.

Wake Robin :- Wake Robin! Show your laughing eye! Johnny-jump-up!—Johnny-jump-up! Swift the hours fly. Swift the hours fly.

Time nor tarries, ner yet carries
Charm to stay the sun—
Life is fair—tix yours to hear
You blithely, every one!
Wake Robin!—Wake Robin!—
Hunt my lady's slipper—
That every fay, when dies the day,
Shall have wherein to trip her!
Johnny-jump-up!—jump up all!
Catch the dew-heads as they fall—
Ye shall bear them—we will wear them—
Johnny-jump-up!—Johnny-jump-up!—
Soft the sprites do call.

NANNIE CAMM SUCCEME. BEAUTIFUL HOTEL BRUNSWICK

At Waynesboro, Augusta County, Vir-

MODEL VIRGINIA HOSTELRY AND HOME.

A Comfortable and Cool Retreat From the Burning Heat of the City\_Magnificent Location and Lovely Views.

WAYNESBORO, VA., June 6.-{Special.[-Spring has already reluctantly transferred her garland of fragrant flowers to the brow of summer, and the mercury in all the populous cities of the country records the approach of a season which is always fraught with danger to those who spend it within their limits. The recognition of this truth has stimulated thoughtful men and women to remove themselves, and their children especially, throughout the heated term to some resort adapted to the purpose, and which while yielding the comforts of home, still possess freedom from that excessive heat which engenders disease

and fosters fataliliness.

No place on earth that I have ever seen more fully meets my idea of a model home than does the

HOTEL BRUNSWICE.

This hotel has recently been completed and is in all respects a first-class hostelry. Its location is simply superb. From its wide verandas the beautiful Blue Ridge in picturesque grandeur lies in full review—in fact, the lovely mountain range completely encircles the city, until this immediate locality seems as a jeweled cup which nature invitingly holds in her bands filled with the magic elixir of invigorating and health-giving life.

From the banks of the sinuous Shenandoah begins the gentle rise upon which the hotel has been erected, and the 200 yards which intervene are covered by a noble orchard whose luscious fruits become in season a source of

has been erected, and the 200 yards which intervene are covered by a noble orchard whose luscious fruits become in season a source of refreshment to the guests. No prettier sight could be imagined; the builders have adorned the grounds, but an infinite Architect with omnipotent hands had planned with diviner skill the location ages before an appreciative people realized its magnificence.

The building itself is of the very latest style of architecture, and has been completely furnished throughout with handsome furniture and costly carpets. There are sixty rooms, with sixteenth century, antique oak and manogany furniture, while Brussels and moquette carpets lend a charming effect to the interior decorations. The lobby, dining-room and parlor are all splendidly equipped, and every modern convenience is offered to guests, while extended plazzas encircle the building, affording pleasant shade at all hours of the day, and the grass-covered lawn, shaded by a splendid old locust grove, creates a playground for the children, and a tennis court and archery range for adults.

The name of this hotel by every right of fact should have been

Lithia springs hotel.

LITHIA SPHINGS HOTEL,

for there are two springs of freestone and lithia water, one within one hundred yards and the other within five hundred yards, which are the largest in the South, or perhaps in this country. The flow from one of these springs is 7,000,000 gallons per day and the other 3,000,000 gallons. The medicinal properties of these waters are recognized all over this country and have thousands of advocates who have been permanently benefited by have been permanently benefited by

them.
On the banks of the river commodious bath-houses have been arranged, suitable both for children and parents, while the river affords opportunities for boating and fishing unsurpassed by any waters in which an our has ever been dipped or a fly cautiously cast. Every convenience, every comfort and every attraction necessary for a first-class and

DESIBALE SUMMED RESORT can be found at this hotel, and in the city can be found at this hotel, and in the city of Waynesboro, connected by a pleasant walk, are capable physicians, well stocked stores and churches of all denominations. The climate is not surpassed among the mountains of Virginia. Pleasant days succeed refreshing nights, and sulubrious breezes play through both among the venerable trees which surpassed that all Represented. round Hotel Brunswick.

EATLEOAD FACILITIES. This is an especially pleasant and convenient place for families from Richmond, Sixteen passenger trains arrive and depart daily over the Cheasapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western railroads.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The hotel is under the personal management of Mr. James A. Burgess, who for many years was connected with Wright's Hotel and depot restaurant at Charlottesville.

Mr. Burgess is a man of thorough experience, courteous and affable, and one who knows just how to make all his guests com-fortable and happy.

GOOD TIMES,

Hard Times, Come Again No More. We have bargains in property throughout We have pargains in properly throughout the city and adjacent territory. Having re-moved our office to The Trans building our patrons and callers will be let in upon the ground floor, a much-sought-for position in these progressive times. Call in and see us, we are not thoroughly settled as yet, which fact, however, will not interfere with your settlements with us for all purchases made by you. Very truly yours.
CHEWNING & ROSE

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Brokers, Office No. 6 north Tenth street.

folk and Western railroad on trains Nos. 3 and 4, leave Norfolk 8:35 A. M., arrive Roanoke 6:05 P. M., leave Roanoke 12:45 noon, arrive Norfolk 9:20 P. M. Trains leaving Richmond 10:95 A. M. and arriving Richmond 7:45 P. M. connect at arriving Richmond 7:45 P. M. connect at Petersburg with above trains.

HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG, AND AND CHOICE SUN-CURED ARE PURE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS, TRY THEM.

No one ever tried Simmons Liver Regula-

Many Persons are broken Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures maiaria. Get the genuine.

tor without being satisfied with its effect.

VIRGINIA.—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND THE STR DAY OF JUNE, 1801: Lucy J. Leighton, who sues by James Coughlin, her next friend. Petitioner,

Harry Vincent Leighton ... IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce a mensa et thoro by the plaintiff from the defendant.
And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, harry Vincent Leighton, is a non-resident of this State, he is required to appear here within fitteen day after the due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect his interests herein.

A copy—Teste:

CHAS. W. GODDIN, Clerk.

JOHN H. DINNEEN, p. q.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

To Harry Vincent Leighton:
Take notice that we shall, on the gith day of July, 1891, at the office of John H. Dinneen, 692 Main street, in the city of Richmond, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. of that day, proceed to take depositions of Nannie Camden, Sarah Hall and others, to be read as evidence in our behalf in a certain cause now pending in the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond wherein you are defendant and I am the plaintiff, and if from any cause the taking of the said depositions be not concluded on that day, or if commenced, be not concluded on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned and continued from day to day or from time to time at the same place and between the same hours until the same shall be completed.

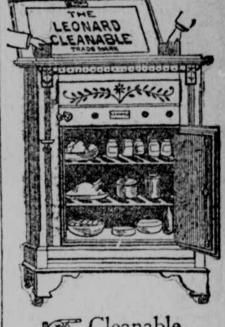
LUCY J. LEIGHTON, jer-sulw

CROCKERY, &c.

E. B. TAYLOR & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TINWARE,

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LAMP TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, WATER-

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, REFRIGERA TORS, ICE-CHESTS, &c., ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.



Cleanable.

If your old refrigerator sometimes disappointed youdidn't work right, wasted ice, wasnet air tight, was smelly, made meats and things taste queer-it probably wasn't a Leonard "Cleanable."

> The "Cleanable" is the result of thirty years making of refrig-erators, and has never been complained of. FIFTEEN patents cover its construction.

Made of hard wood, charcoal filled, five walls for ice preservation, removable flues, iron shelves, air-tight locks, thorough drainage, cold dry air circulation-every nook and corner easy to get at and clean, nothing to get out of order or warp-the most perfect on the market. The makers warrant it. Costs no more than cheap makes.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF AT E. B. TAYLOR & CO.'S., 1011 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

THRESHING OUTFITS. THE CELEBRATED GEISER SEPARATORS. NEW PEERLESS SEPARATORS,

PEERLESS ENGINES, SAW-MILLS (4 to 30 horse power). FULL STOCK OF GEISER REPAIRS.

THE WATT PLOW COMPANY,
1508 Main street,
1518-20 Franklin street,
Ew Richmond, Va. HARVESTING MACHINERY.

THE PLANO LIGHT STEEL BINDERS, PLANO AND CHAIN-DRIVE MOWERS, HORSE RAKES AND HAY TEDDERS, BINDER TWINE FOR ALL THE BINDERS.

THE WATT PLOW COMPANY, 1308 Main street, 1518-20 Franklin street.

Richmond, Va. STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY RETAIL OF LAMPS, TINWARE, STOVES, AND HOUSE-HOLD GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The ENTIRE STOCK of CHARLES H. COSBY & CO., No. 4 west Broad street, will be offered to the public for a limited term at very low figures in order to reduce the stock before offering it at

in order to reduce the stock before offering it at public suction.

Housekeepers are here offered an unusually fine opportunity to get articles of every-day use at about half price. Call at once and supply yourselves, as the store will only be kept open for a short time. This sale will be conducted by Messrs, CHARLES II. COSBY and L. N. DYSON as agents of the trustee.

A. R. COURTNEY, je 7-3t Trustee Charles H. Cosby & Co.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
will be held at the office of the company, 1215
Main street, on SATUEDAY, June 20, 1891, at 12
o clock M. A. H. CHRISTIAN, Jr.,
166-td Secretary and Manager.

OFFICE OF
RICHMOND AND CHESAPEARE R. R. COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA., May 29th, 1891

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND AND
CHESAPEAKE RAILHOAD COMPANY will be
held at their office, No. 1014 east Main street,
Richmond, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day
of June, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.
M. R. POITIAUX,
my29-td

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG
AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD COMPANY
will be held at their office, No. 1014 cast Mail
street, Richmond, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the
17th day of June, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.
my29-4d M. B. POITHAUX, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the RICHMOND CITY AND SEVEN PINES RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of J. W. Fergusson & Son, corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, on JUNE 17, 1861, at 10 o clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.

my14-311 JOHN C. FOWLER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in Richmond Va., on JUNE 22, 1891, at 12 M., to authorize the execution of an equipment mortgage not to exceed two million (2,000,00) dollars, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on June 18th at 3 P. M. and re-open June 23d, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Foard of Directors,
RICHARD BROOKE,
my20-w3t,tdtd Secretary.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED-AT REA-SONABLE RATES Buffaio Lithia and other mineral waters furnished free of charge-Address Mas. CHARLES M. PHILIPS. Boyd-ton, Va.